

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 11 and ending at page 2, line 19 to read, as follows.

--The image signal from the reader portion is inputted to the laser beam exposing optical system 3, where the signal is converted into a light signal by means of a laser output portion (not shown), and the light signal or laser beam is reflected by a polygon mirror 3a and then is passed through a lens 3b and a mirror 3c to scan (raster ~~raster~~ scanning) a latent image on the photosensitive drum 1, thereby obtaining a light image E.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 3, line 10 and ending at page 3, line 26 to read, as follows.

--A recording material is conveyed from a recording material cassette 7 to the transferring device 5 by means of a conveying system, and then, the recording material is supplied, by the transferring device 5, to a transferring station opposed to the photosensitive drum 1. The toner image formed on the photosensitive drum 1 is transferred onto the recording material supplied to the transferring station. In this example, the transferring device 5 includes a transfer drum 5a, a transferring electrifier 5b, an absorbing electrifier 5c and an opposed absorbing roller 5g, an inner electrifier 5d and an outer electrifier 5e, and a recording material bearing sheet 5f is provided around a circumferential opening of the transfer drum 5a in a cylindrical form. The recording material bearing sheet 5f is formed from a dielectric sheet made of polycarbonate film.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 16 and ending at page 4, line 22 to read, as follows.

--In case of a four-color mode, when the transferring of four color toner images is completed, the recording material is separated from the transfer drum 5a by a separation pawl 8a, a separation push-up roller 8b and a separation electrifier 5h, and the separated recording material is discharged onto a tray 1 through a thermal fixing device 9.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 5 and ending at page 10, line 7 to read, as follows.

--Figs. 4A and 4B are views showing waveforms wave forms of two developing biases A, B used in the embodiment of Fig. 1;--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 22 and ending at page 10, line 24 to read, as follows.

--Fig. 9 is a view showing a method for forming waveforms wave forms of developing biases in another embodiment of the present invention;--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 11, line 16 and ending at page 12, line 6 to read, as follows.

--As shown in Fig. 1, in the image forming apparatus, around the photosensitive drum 128 as an electrophotographic photosensitive member, there are disposed a primary electrifier 121 as electrifying means, a laser 122 as exposing means, three developing devices 101Y, 101M, 101C as developing means, a transfer drum 127 as recording material

bearing means, and a cleaner 126 as cleaning means. Further, a fixing device 125 as fixing means is also provided. An image density sensor 108 as image density detecting means for detecting density of an image density controlling patch image, i.e., detecting a toner image formed on the photosensitive drum 128 is provided in a confronting relationship to the photosensitive drum 128 between the transfer drum 127 and the developing apparatus 104 (i.e., at a downstream side of a developing station and at an upstream side of a transferring station in a rotational direction of the photosensitive drum).--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 15 and ending at page 14, line 13 to read, as follows.

--Density sensors 107 (107Y, 107M, 107C) as developer density detecting means for detecting toner density of the contained developer are provided in the developing devices 101, and, in the vicinity of the developing devices 101, there are provided toner replenishing containers 103 (103Y, 103M, 103C) for replenishing the toner (in this embodiment, a cartridge system which can detachably attachable to a main body of the image forming apparatus is adopted), and toner carrying screws 104 (104Y, 104M, 104C). Each sensor 107 has a light emitting portion and a light receiving portion so that, when light emitted from the light emitting portion and reflected by the developer is received by the light receiving portion, information corresponding to the density of the toner contained in the developing device is detected. And, a detected result is compared with a reference value in a CPU. In the CPU, if it is judged that the toner density is small, on the basis of such data, an amount of the toner to be replenished from the toner cartridge 103 to the developing device 101 by the screw 104 is calculated and controlled. With this

arrangement, new toner corresponding to the toner consumed by the image formation is replenished, thereby keeping the toner amount (a ratio (ratio between the toner and carrier) in the developing device substantially constant.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 12 and ending at page 19, line 2 to read, as follows.

--However, the property (particularly, photosensitive property) of the photosensitive drum can be changed from the initial setting value due to deterioration of the photosensitive drum for long term use and/or change in the environment. In such a case, there arises a difference between potential obtained by exposing the photosensitive drum by the laser output P and potential in the initial setting to be essentially obtained, with the result that the density of the image formed on the photosensitive drum is deviated from the desired value due to such potential difference. In such a case, if the toner replenishing control is effected on the basis of the image density value including such error, the toner density in the developing device is deviated from the desired range, with the result that the density of the formed image may become too great or toner fog may be generated, thereby leading to a poor image--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 27 and ending at page 20, line 26 to read, as follows.

--The image forming apparatus shown in Fig. 1 has two high voltage power supplies 100A, 100B as developing bias high voltage power supplies connected to a CPU 300 as control means, and developing bias A and developing bias B can be switched and

applied to the developing devices 101. Fig. 3 shows a timing chart for switching the developing bias during the image formation (in Fig. 3 "latent image" indicates a period during which the latent image is being formed "developing" indicates a period during which the developing sleeve is being rotated, and "developing bias A" and "developing bias B" indicate period during which the developing bias A and the developing bias B are being applied to the developing sleeve). Fig. 4 shows time waveforms wave forms of the developing biases A, B as alternating voltages to be applied to the developing sleeve (the abscissa indicates time and the ordinate indicates voltage applied to the developing sleeve). Fig. 5 shows developing properties of the developing biases A, B (the abscissa indicates developing contrast potential (absolute value) and the ordinate indicates density of the patch image detected by the sensor 108). Fig. 6 shows image areas and a non-image area on the photosensitive drum when the images are continuously formed on plural recording materials (the arrow indicates a shifting direction of the photosensitive drum).--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 27, line 17 and ending at page 28, line 3 to read, as follows.

--Incidentally, in the first embodiment, while an example that, as shown in Fig. 1, two high voltage power supplies 100A, 100B for the developing biases are used was explained, in the second embodiment, as shown in Fig. 9, two developing biases are generated by a single high voltage power supply. That is to say, so long as AC bias waveform wave form (developing bias A) having one cycle including two oscillating periods and two pausing periods alternately (two periods is an integral number in which phases are not deviated) can be generated, with respect to the rectangular waveform wave

form AC bias (developing bias B), the developing bias A and the developing bias B can be switched by the single high voltage power supply.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 29, line 19 and ending at page 30, line 8 to read, as follows.

--In the above-mentioned embodiments, while an example of the image forming apparatus in which the color image is formed by using the single photosensitive drum was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an example, but, the present invention can be applied to an image forming apparatus in which a plurality of (for example, four) photosensitive drums are provided along a recording material bearing member such as a conveying belt for bearing and conveying a recording material and four color (Y, M, C, K) toner images on the four photosensitive drums are successively transferred onto the recording material borne [[born]] on the conveying belt in a superimposed fashion, thereby obtaining a full-color image on the recording material. In this case, by effecting the same control, similar advantages can be achieved.--